Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously presented) An OLED device comprising a light-emitting layer (LEL) containing a host and an emitting dopant located between a cathode and an anode wherein the dopant is an orange-red light emitting rubrene derivative represented by formula (I):

Formula (I)

wherein:

- a) there are identical aromatic groups at the 2- and 8-positions;
- b) the phenyl rings in the 5- and 11-positions contain only parasubstituents identical to the aromatic groups in paragraph a); and

c) the phenyl rings in the 6- and 12-positions are substituted or not in which formula (I) is represented by formula (II):

$$R_1$$
 $(R_2)_n$
 R_1
 $(R_2)_n$

Formula (II)

wherein

R₁ is an aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic group;

R₂ is a substituent group;

n is 0-5;

provided that all R₁ are the same; and

provided further, that the R₂, their location and n value on one ring are the same as those on the second ring.

- 2. (Original) The device of claim 1 comprising a further light-emitting compound to provide a white light emission.
- 3. (Original) The device of claim 2 further comprising a blue light-emitting compound to provide a white light emission.
- 4. (Original) The device of claim 2 further comprising a filter over-lying the device.
- 5. (Original) The device of claim 2 wherein the layer comprises a host and dopant where the dopant is present in an amount of up to 10%-wt of the host.

- 6. (Original) The device of claim 5 wherein the dopant is present in an amount of 0.1-5.0%-wt of the host.
 - 7. (Canceled)
- 8. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the dopant is represented by formula (III):

$$(R_3)_m$$
 $(R_2)_n$
 $(R_3)_m$
 $(R_3)_m$
Form

Formula (III)

wherein

R₂ and R₃ are independently selected substituent groups; n and m are independently 0-5;

provided that the R₂, their location and n value on one ring are the same as those on the second ring; and

provided further, that the R_3 , their location and m value on one ring are the same as those on all rings containing R_3 .

- 9. (Original) The device of claim 8 wherein m is 0.
- 10. (Previously presented) The device of claim 8 comprising a further light-emitting compound to provide a white light emission.

- 11. (Original) The device of claim 10 further comprising a blue light-emitting compound to provide a white light emission.
- 12. (Original) The device of claim 10 further comprising a filter over-lying the device.
- 13. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1 wherein R_1 is a phenyl group.
- 14. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1 wherein R_2 is located in the meta or para positions of the phenyl group.
- 15. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1 wherein R_2 is fluorine.
- 16. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1wherein R_2 is a fluorine-containing group.
- 17. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the host is an amine compound.
- 18. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the host comprises N,N'-di-1-naphthalenyl-N,N'-diphenyl-4, 4'-diaminobiphenyl.

19. (Canceled)

- 20. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1 wherein the substituents are selected to provide a reduced loss of initial luminance compared to a device containing no rubrene derivative compound.
- 21. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1 wherein R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of fluorine, fluorine containing groups, alkyl, aryl, alkoxy and aryloxy groups.
- 22. (Previously presented) The device of claim 1 wherein the dopant is present in an amount of up to 10%-wt of the host.
- 23. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the dopant is present in an amount of 0.1-5.0%-wt of the host.

24. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the rubrene derivative is selected from the following:

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25. (Original) An OLED device of claim 1 wherein the rubrene derivative has a wavelength of maximum emission (λ_{max}) in ethyl acetate solution such that $560 \text{nm} < \lambda_{max} \le 650 \text{nm}$.

- 26. (Original) An OLED device of claim 25 wherein the rubrene derivative has a wavelength of maximum emission (λ_{max}) in ethyl acetate solution such that $565 \text{nm} < \lambda_{max} \le 625 \text{nm}$.
- 27. (Original) A light-emitting device containing the OLED device of claim 1.
- 28. (Original) A light-emitting display containing the OLED device of claim 1.
- 29. (Original) A method of emitting light comprising subjecting the device of claim 1 to an applied voltage.
 - 30. and 31. (Canceled)
- 32. (Previously presented) An OLED device comprising a light-emitting layer (LEL) containing a host and an emitting dopant located between a cathode and an anode wherein the dopant is an orange-red light emitting rubrene derivative represented by formula (I):

Formula (I)

wherein:

- a) there are identical aromatic groups at the 2- and 8-positions;
- b) the phenyl rings in the 5- and 11-positions contain only parasubstituents identical to the aromatic groups in paragraph a); and
- c) the phenyl rings in the 6- and 12-positions are substituted or not in which formula (I) is represented by formula (II):

$$R_1$$
 $(R_2)_n$
 R_1

Formula (II)

wherein

R₁ is an aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic group;

R₂ is a substituent group;

n is 0-5;

provided that all R1 are the same; and

provided further, that the R₂, their location and n value on one ring are the same as those on the second ring;

and wherein the substituent groups are selected so that the rubrene derivative has a wavelength of maximum emission (λ_{max}) in ethyl acetate solution such that

 $560 \text{nm} < \lambda_{\text{max}} \le 650 \text{nm}$.

33. (Previously presented) An OLED device of claim 32 wherein the substituent groups are selected so that the rubrene derivative has a wavelength of maximum emission (λ_{max}) in ethyl acetate solution such that $565 nm < \lambda_{max} \leq 625 nm.$